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## e Evening S

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1903-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

## MENACE FROM FRANCE

Said to Have an Eye on Southern China.

A JOURNALIST'S VIEWS

JAPANESE PAPERS ON THE EAST-ERN SITUATION.

Russian Diplomat Quoted Regarding the Attitude of His Government.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 20 .- Alfred Cunningham, manager of the Hong Kong Daily Press, was a passenger on the Kaga Maru, which has just arrived. He says in an interview that Japanese journalists do not regard Russia's action in Manchuria as surprising or unanticipated. While attention is being maintained in the north by Russian aggression he maintains that a matter of far greater importance to America, Great Britain and Japan is over-America, Great Britain and Japan is overlooked in the south, the aggression of France. He was of the opinion that France and Russia were acting in concert, the former in the south and the latter in the north. He says France has bribed the officials of Kwangsi and is waiting the opportunity to pour troops into that province. The south, said Mr. Cunningham, is now on the verge of a far greater international crisis than that now on in the north, although at present the rebellion in Kwangsi is practically brigandage on a large scale. The rebellion in South China, he claims, is another factor. There is no doubt that the reformers have organized the brigands and that a rebellion far greater than the

the best information that a movement or-ganized on an immense scale and including many provinces is liable to break out at any moment, which will have immediate and far-reaching results.

Belief of Japanese Journals.

Taiping rebellion ever was will break out before long in southern China. Large

quantities of arms are being shipped to the rebels, chiefly from the United States,

will break out, perhaps foreign in its na-

ture, to overthrow the empress dowager and reinstate Kwangsu. He said he has

headed by the reformers, a movement

Oriental advices by steamer Kaga Maru say: A review of the Japanese journals Russia will never relinquish the Manchuria territory. Japanese papers contain dispatches from many sources regarding the war preparations of Russia. The Japan Times says it is evident that Russia, despite denials, means to maintain her hold on Manchuria even at the risk of war.

The Mainachi has received advices that large forces of Russian troops are cross-

ing the Yalu river and twenty thousand Russians are now massed there. king correspondent of the same paper quotes the empress dowager as stating that was impossible to cede Manchuria whence came the ancestors of the dynasty, to Russia, but it might be advisable to lease outer Mongolla, which is contiguous to Siberia, providing the Russians would open the district to trade. The correspondent adds that Prince Ching strongly opposed the empress dowager and that the emperor did not support the proposal.

The correspondent says that the Russian authorities bribed all the officials, with the exception of Prince Ching, prior to the production of the secret treaty in regard to Manchuria. The total amount paid out in bribes was over 100,000 taels.

A Russian Official Quoted.

The Jiji Skimpo has a long interview with the Russian minister at Peking from its correspondent there. He says the reason Russia opposes the opening of Manchuria is that British, Japanese and Americans who want to reside there have political ends to advance unconnected with com-Russia seeks, he claims, to prohibit the employment of foreigners in Man churia in self-deferse, because it is inevitable that the safety of Manchuria will be Britain and Japan have not spent a cent there nor sent a soldier, and they canhave any right to interfere with the district.

In conclusion, the Russian minister said that in Russia the opinion was gaining ground that the time was ripe for the St. Petersburg government to declare Manchuria a Russian province instead of allow-ing it to remain in an undecided state. Japanese correspondents state that the United States minister at Peking is indignant at the offensive attitude adopted by the Russian ministers.

TO WRECK COLONIAL EXPRESS. Efforts of Miscreant Frustrated Just in Time.

ATTLEBORO', Mass., May 20 .- An attempt was made today to wreck the Colonial express, from Washington for Boston on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, near Mansfield station. The man said to be responsible for the deed is under arrest. As he was placing the last one of a pile of railroad ties on the track he was discovered by Fred Rand of Mansfield, wtho removed the obstruction just as the express dashed by. Rand then started in pursuit of the stranger and after a brief struggle succeeded in making him prisoner and turned him over to the police. The man gave his name as Michele Vinchto, thirty years old. He was later identified as hav ing recently made an attempt to wreck a train at Quinebaug by placing a number of

large stones on the track RIDICULED BY CHIEF.

Arrest of a Man Considered Dangerous to the President.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 20.-Chief of Police Sullivan discredits the story told by Citizen Frank M. Woodson, who arrested Charles Randleman last night for uttering view of the fact that President Roosevelt was in the city.

"I do not place any reliance in the report," said Chief Suliivan. "I do not think it worth while considering."

Randleman was locked up on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. He has the appearance of being an ordinary workingman, and was somewhat under the influence of liquor. He denied making the re-mark ascribed to him by Woodson. He said he got the pistol because he had been serving as a watchman at a mine in Sis-

A press dispatch from Sacramento last night says: A man was arrested tonight by a citizen, F. M. Woodson. Woodson Heard him say, "One has died, and another might just as well." When arrested and taken to the jail the man gave his name as Randleman. He had a big six-shooter inside his vest and two extra cartridges in his pocket. He offered no explanation. He reduction in oriental freight rates owing pass, a very ingenious scheme was devised

COAL DECISION

No. 15,673.

WHERE A CONTRACTOR FAILED TO DELIVER DURING STRIKE.

Controller Decides He Must Pay the Difference in Price for That Purchased in Open Market.

According to a decision rendered to the Secretary of the Navy by the controller of the Treasury, contractors who engaged to supply the government with coal auring the present fiscal year and failed to make good their contracts during the coal strike are liable for the difference the government had to pay to secure coal and the amount contracted for. Whether this decision will affect the cases of the Wachington coal dealers who had contracts with the departments and in many instances failed to meet them is not known. At the Treasury Department today it was stated that no action had yet been taken to proceed against the bondsmen of the coal contractors whose contracts for furnishing coal literally enforcing the contract. It is under-stood to be likely that Secretary Shaw, under this provision, will exercise his dis-cretion and not proceed against coal dealers who had contracts with the depart-ment. The treasury was one of the depart-ments that was forced to secure coal outside. Under the controller's decision the contractors would be compelled to pay the government the difference between the con-tract and the sum paid for the coal.

The Case in Point.

The decision of the controller was made upon the request of Colonel F. N. Denny, quartermaster of the Marine Corps, who asked, through the Secretary of the Navy, a "decision of the question whether the government can properly pay for coal purchased by the commanding marine officer at the navy yard, New York, and charge the same to the account of the contractor." In his decision the controller says: "The contract referred to was made by Quarter-master Denny on behalf of the United States, and provides that the contractor should 'supply and deliver' a specified quantity of coal at a stipulated price per ton at the marine barracks, navy yard, New York, 'from the 1st day of July, 1902, to the 30th day of June, 1903."

"From the papers transmitted it appears that the coal was required for daily use; that prior to about September 19, 1902, the shows a preponderance of expression that | contractor furnished coal from time to time to meet such requirements; but that on this date, owing to the scarcity of coal by reason of the then existing strike of the anthracite coal miners, he failed to supply the coal then required, which was purchased in open market at a higher price. The commanding officer of the post, who made the purchase, states that he waited wheelbarrowful of coal before he bought the coal in the open market.
"I think it is clear, therefore, that upon

the failure of the contractor to supply coal in accordance with the terms of his contract the United States had the right to purchase the coal in open market by means of any agent authorized to act for it in such an emergency, and to charge the additional cost of the coal to the contractor. So far as this contractor is concerned, it is immaterial whether the commanding officer had specific authority to make the purchase or not; the purchase when consummated was valid, and it is no concern of the contractor what means the government took to effect the purchase."

THE DYNAMITE CASE.

Rossio Only Purchased Some Paper in This City.

NEW YORK, May 20 -- Many rumors are afloat concerning alleged important developments in the Cunard pier dynamite case resulting from the visit of Detective Sergeant Gargan to Washington a week ago. Captain McClusky has been besieged by reporters for the alleged startling informamenaced if foreigners go in. Russia, he pointed out, has spent large sums and sant large forces to develop Manchuria, while tion that is supposed to be known to the Washington police. He declines to discuss the matter, however, and says there has tion that is supposed to be known to the already been too much police talk about the case. It is stated that the police have learned that Rossio or Rosseau, as the alleged dynamiter is known, purchased writing material at a Washington store and wrote a letter there. The letter was mailed to this city, and, it is stated, is in the hands of the police. What, if anything, is contained in the letter about the dynamite affair is not known except to the

> Captain Boardman said to a Star reporter this morning that he knows nothing of additional developments in this city in the case. So far as he knows the New York detective who visited this city a week ago and was assisted by Detective Hartigan in the investigation has not been here since that time. He denied that he knew anything of the alleged "big thing under cover" mentioned in a New York paper this morning. While the New York de-tective was here last week he visited a 7th street store with Detective Hartigan. It was at this store that Rosseau made the purchase of fifteen cents worth of writing material and wrote the letter mentioned in the dispatch. The New York officer was here only a few hours and nothing has been heard from him by the local police since

THE INTENSE HEAT. Two Brooklyn School Children Die From Its Effect.

NEW YORK, May 20 .- Two school children, a boy and a girl, died on the street in Brooklyn today from the effect of the heat. There were three cases of heat prostration eported in this city.
The thermometer at noon today was 87.

MONTREAL ASKED FOR AID.

Disastrous Fire Spreads at St. Hyacinthe, Que.

ST. HYACINTHE, Quebec, May 20 .- Fire broke out today in the shoe factory of J. A. language which he considered dangerous, in and M. Cole and spread so rapidly that within an hour the flames were beyond control, and the whole lower town was burning. The fire spread toward St. Antoine street on the river front, licking up factories and stores which cover the district. Up to 2 o'clock thirty buildings had been destroyed. Montreal has been telegraphed for assist ance, which is on its way.

Constitution to Race Tomorrow.

NEW YORK, May 20.-It was announced oday that the accident to the yacht Constitution yesterday while she was being hauled out of the water at City Island will not prevent the race between the Reliance and Colombia tomorrow. The Constitution was taken to South Brooklyn today for

repairs. Competition Cuts Ocean Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.-The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has announced a has a ticket from Sacramento to Selby to the appearance of a new competing smelting works. He has \$27 in his pocket.

It Will Likely Be Re-established in Tennessee.

MR. ALLGOOD TO GO

WILL PROBABLY BE SUCCEEDED BY A WHITE MAN.

Postmaster General Has as Yet Received No Replies to His Letters of Inquiry.

The rural free delivery route from Gallatin, Tenn., will likely be re-established. This is the route where the colored carrier, John Allgood, was held up and informed that, if he continued with the work of delivering mail he would be killed.

Senator Bate had a long conference with the Postmaster General today. The senator remained in Mr. Payne's office until nearly an hour after the time that the newspaper men were expected to see the Postmaster General. When Senator Bate left the office he was

corralled by the newspaper men and asked as to the exact status of affairs at Gallatin. The Senator said the case was one that came particularly under the jurisdiction of the civil service commission.

The Postmaster General was asked all kinds of questions bearing on the subject, and the information that was imparted in his answers might readily bring one to the conclusion that it is his intention to have the route re-established,

Inspector Conger's Report.

The Postmaster General has received the report of Inspector Conger, who was detailed on the case. While the report could not be given to the public today, it was understood that Mr. Conger declared in his report that only two persons were involved in the hold-up of the colored carrier and that the action in no way could be construed as representing the sentiment of the community along the route. It is understood that Allgood will go. Senator Bate's reference to the jurisdiction of the civil service commission is understood to mean that Allwood will be relieved from the service on the ground that his appointthe service on the ground that his appoint ment was not in accordance with the rules

of the civil service commission.

Senator Bate and Senator Carmack both have homes near the Gallatin free delivery route, and they are both interested in having the route re-established. An impression seems to prevail that Allgood's successor will be a white man.

No Replies Yet Received.

Postmaster General Payne said this afternoon that he had not received replies from it General Gillespie says: the letters sent to Auditor Castle and others asking for information on the subject of former Cashier Tulloch's charges. Mr. Payne was asked if he had requested enlightenment from former First Assisthe had never been in correspondence with Mr. Heath since the investigation was be-

President Roosevelt is understood to have evinced more than ordinary interest within the last week in the investigation, and it is said that he will insist upon a full report from the fourth assistant postmaster general immediately following his return. To print all the rumors that one encoun-ters from day to day in the Post Office Department would require a paper much larger than The Star. More than a month ago The Star told its readers of the condi-tion of demoralization that had taken possession of the Post Office Department resulting from the investigation.

 What was true then is true now, only augmented. Since Mr. Machen left the free delivery division the hundreds of clerks employed within the division have found themselves in a position anything but con-ducive to good work.

The employes of the rural free delivery

division are in the main women, and they have become alarmed at the thought that the change may mean their dismissal from

It is a matter of common rumor about the department that several of the womer employed in the rural free delivery division became unsettled in mind because of the persistent rumors of wholesale changes, and they were permitted to go home in working hours to recuperate.

Mr. Tracewell Preparing His Answer. Mr. R. J. Tracewell, controller of the treasury, has received from Postmaster General Payne a letter regarding the charges made by Mr. Tulloch, former cashler of the Washington city post office. Mr. Tracewell has begun the preparation of his answer, and it is understood that it will cover in detail all the matters that refer to his office in connection with the existing post office troubles.

Mr. Tulloch Strikes Back. Mr. Tulloch, former cashier of the Washington post office, in an interview last

evening, said: "I notice Mr. Payne observes that I could know nothing more about the postal service in Porto Rico than about the postal service in Chicago. Perhaps Mr. Payne isn't aware that, as cashier of the Washington city post office, no postmaster there secure even a box of matches that I

didn't pay for.

ney for the salaries of the postmasters, clerks, carriers, route men and other employes for every office in the island pass-ed through my hands, and the postmaster of Washington city was responsible on his bond for the proper disbursement of it.

"Not only was I the cashier for every post office in Porto Rico, but I was also auditor of the accounts, which I had to watch carefully lest some employes might double upon me. I was required to look out that there were no double payments, either for services or materials, that not more than one building in any town or city was rented for a post office, and scores of other things. Often these vouchers were not in satisfactory shape and had to be returned, not once, but twice, or thrice, to

be corrected. Acted in Third Capacity.

"I acted likewise in a third capacity in keeping accounts for the supplies sent to every office in Porto Rico. A postmaster, for instance, whose bond was \$2,500 might be furnished \$2,500 worth of stamps and other postal materials on going to the island. This sum of money was turned over and over again. He would send me cash, which he had realized on these materials, or vouchers for expenditures, as the case might be, and I had to send him still further supplies, always watching out that the amount intrusted to his care did not exceed the amount of his bond.

"If I did not know more about Porto Rican postal affairs than about postal affairs in Chicago, I wasn't fit to be cashier. That's all there is to it.' Regarding the question of expenses for individuals which auditing officers refused

to pass, Mr. Tulloch said: An Ingenious Scheme.

to help them out. By direction of First Assistant Heath the names of those em-"I know that in some cases where these

ployes would be ordered kept on the pay rolls for a time, long enough to make sufficient money in salary to equal the tabooed accounts.

"I know in one case a favorite had come back to Washington and his name had been dropped from the rolls. He had been drawing pay at the rate of \$1,200 a year, but it was found that some of his expenses would not pass the auditing offices. Forthwith an order came to me to put him on the rolls at \$1,400. He performed no additional work, but was paid a salary till the deficit was made up. In other words, the government was made to pay itself."

VENEZUELA'S DEBT.

Provision for Its Refunding Passed by the Congress.

Mr. Russell, our charge at Caracas, has just presented the State Department with a copy of a law recently passed by the Venezuelan congress and approved by President Castro, providing for a complete refunding of the Venezuelan national debts both foreign and domestic. Very large powers are given the president as to the rates of interest to be paid and the methods of refunding to be adopted, and it is understood that tentative arrangements have already been made with some large financial concerns to carry out these plans. All of the debts are to be consolidated on a basis to be reached by arrangement with the holders of the debts. For this purpose the national executive is authorized to give the amplest guaranty, pledging therefor the revenues of the nation, but always endeavoring to obtain an exchange for these guarantees the best rate of interest and longest periods possible for the funding.

longest periods possible for the funding. The law also provides that in either instance, whether recourse is had to a loan or to a conversion, the executive shall issue bonds for the new debt.

The president is authorized to make arrangements to pay foreign nations that have claims against the republic in the "diplomatic 3 per cent debt," and for this purpose he can issue bonds and set aside for the interest and sinking fund thereon such portions of the public revenues as may be necessary.

The law also authorizes coinage of four million silver bolivars, and the government

million silver bolivars, and the government has ordered them from the Philadelphia mint. Mr. Russell transmits a request that the United States government will facili-

tate this work of coinage.

The attention of the State Department having been drawn to certain criticisms against Rudolph Dolge, recently appointed secretary to the United States side of the arbitration at Caracas, it has authorized the statement that Mr. Dolge's appoint-ment is a matter that cannot be criticised by any foreign nation, because his duties are purely internal. Moreover, his character is of the highest according to the records, as he has successfully carried out some important government work and he is a most accomplished linguist and graduate of Heidelberg.

EXTENSION OF PIERS.

Gen. Gillespie's Report: Made Public Today.

The report of Gen. Gillespie, chief of engineers on the Chelsea river improvement at New York city, involving the extension of the piers used by ocean steamships was made public today by Secretary Root. In

this improvement was made on the 12th in- it was in some way in the interest of Mr. stant in company with the commissioner of Herrick and his gubernatorial candidacy. docks and ferries and others, and it was He could not quite make the application observed that the project approved by the Secretary of War in 1898 is now in process of execution, and when completed will provide slips 800 feet deep, estimated inside from the adopted pierhead line.

"The within application is for authority to extend the pierhead line a farther distance of 200 feet outward, calling for an encroachment to that extent upon the naviga-ble waters of the harbor. ble waters of the harbor.

"If this application be granted, the sllps may be made 1,000 feet deep along the section considered, and the width of channel between pierheads of opposite shores thereafter will be reduced to 2,305 feet and still further reduced to 2,305 feet, if the application of the riparian commission of New Jersey for an equal extension of the pierhead line at Castle Point he also granted.

head line at Castle Point be also granted. "The chief of engineers has given this matter very careful consideration, and is of the opinion that the piorhead lines on both shores at this locality have been placed as far out into the navigable waters as it is safe and wise for the interests of the harbor to place them; and that if further encroachments are permitted to be made, it will be only at the sacrifice of a portion of the present harbor and channel capacity, and at the expense of public commercial interests connected therewith, which interests are under the protection of

the general government,
"The chief of engineers is still of the opinion that the application should be denied."

BARON VON STERNBURG. Credentials of Ambassador Will Be Issued to Him.

Any doubt that may have existed as to the intention of the German government to make Baron Speck von Sternburg ambassador has been dissipated by advices from Berlin to the effect that the ambassador's credentials as such will be issued to him as soon as the period of three months allowed by German custom to retiring ambassadors for the receipt of pay after his formal resignation has elapsed. This will occur at the end of the fiscal year, after which date Baron Speck von Sternburg will be German ambassador instead of minister and will rank in the diplomatic list as such. As the baron intends to be absent from Washington during the summer it. ing the summer it will probably be impossible for him to present his new credentials before next fall.

THE KISHINEFF AFFAIR.

More Resolutions Received at the State Department

Another large batch of resolutions cam to the State Department today, all relating to the Kishineff affair. The department is acknowledging in proper terms the receipt of all of these, with promises of considera tion. It is noted that the Russian government, which, by the way, according to the recorded evidence, is not a party to the killing of the Jews, has done what it could to restore order in the disturbed section, and has gone about punishing the perpetra-tors of the outrages, so that officially there is said to be no ground for United States intervention or even representation at this

Discrimination Denied.

The Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading and the Eric Railroad Company today filed with the interstate commerce commission answers to the complaint of the Silk Association of America alleging the imposition of unjust and discriminative freight rates on raw silk, &c. The roads deny discrimination and allege that such articles shipped "in bales or boxes" are much more subject to damage than shipments of slik products, &c., "in boxes or crates." crates."

Capt. Sewell's Station.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Cap-

No One Seems to Exactly Understand It.

FORAKER IN EVIDENCE

HIS DECLARATION AS TO THE ROOSEVELT RESOLUTION.

No Doubt It Will Be Offered in the Convention and Be Passed Without Opposition.

Senator Foraker before leaving Washington last Thursday declared that he did not attach much importance to the reports that the Hannaites did not want a resolution of indorsement of Roosevelt passed through the convention. He said ne felt that the observations of Private Secretary Dover and State Senator Patterson most likely did not correctly represent the views of their chief, Senator Hanna. He said in an interview with a newspaper friend that he would give the reports no consideration until he had veriled their correctness. If he did find out that an effort would be made to suppress the Roosevelt enthusiasm at the Columbus convention he certainly would see to it that his friends were given an opportunity to express their sentiments in the convention.

Suspicion That He Was Informed. There is suspicion that Foraker was very well informed as to Senator Hanna's ntentions when he made these expressions, out he did not care to make a hasty expression. There was never any reason for suspecting that Secretary Dover and Senator Patterson, one of Hanna's closest friends, did not accurately reflect the views of the senior Ohio senator. Senator For-aker, since his return to Ohio, has discovered, it is said, that the Hanna leaders do intend to prevent any indorsement of Roosevelt which specifically declares for his renomination and re-election. This inspires him to the declaration that he will use his individual power to see that such a resolution is presented to the conven-tion and an opportunity be given to vote on it. He also adds that he has no doubt as to the fate of the resolution.

Those in Washington familiar with Ohio politics do not pretend to understand the situation. Those who, are in position to make confidential inquiries in the right quarters seem to be no better informed. They are at sea as to the reason Mr. Hanna has for shelving the Roosevelt resolution.

A Suggestion as to Herrick. Before leaving, Senator Foraker, in discussing the matter, said he could see no "A personal examination of the site of reason for the contemplated action, unless clear, he said, even in his own mind, but hought it was of great significance that Mr. Molloy, the manager for Mr. Herrick, was the most active in suppressing the resolution. It did not seem likely that this suppression could be in the interest of a vice presidential candidacy on the part of Mr. Herrick. That is much talked about in Ohio. No one can point out how this sup-pression would help that. It is vaguely suggested that Mr. Herrick has even higher aspirations and is one of those who think that the Roosevelt strength will wane and that the party will be looking for another man in a year. If there should be such a state of affairs it would naturally turn to the aggressive young man who had just been triumphantly elected governor of the

buckeye state. That this should be any

more than the slightest gossip seems un-What the Fact Is. The fact apparently remains that Mr. Hanna, Mr. Herrick and their friends do not want Roosevelt indorsed at the Ohio state convention. Such an omission seems to be necessary for their political comfort and happiness. Therefore along comes Bad Boy Foraker, with his sharp stick, to stir up trouble. It really is of no special conse-quence to him, at least he says so. He is safely in for six years. This is Mr. Han-na's fight. Foraker is for him. His friends are for him. Also they are for Herrick for governor. They were a bit reluctant about so declaring, but after George B. Cox had spoken his conviction there was nothing more to say. Even so Mr. Foraker cannot resist the temptation of prodding the managers of the convention with his Roosevelt resolution. According to his own expressions he is doing this without any regard to the political problem involved. In fact, he salu he did not know what that problem was, if there was any. Perhaps h does now, and perhaps he is just having

ELECTRIC CRANES.

They Have Become Indispensable in Germany.

In a report to the State Department Commercial Agent Harris, at Elbenstock, says that electric cranes have become indispensable in shipbuilding, and also in the transportation of merchandise. Hand cranes were in use in German shipyards and on the harbor docks a few years ago. These were followed by steam cranes, and today electric cranes are not only in use on shore, but many of the large German passenger steamers are fitted with them.

It became necessary to build cranes of enormous size and strength to move large pieces of armor plate, heavy machinery, smokestacks and boilers from the docks on shipboard. One of the largest cranes of that class is in use in the harbor of Kiel. It is made so that two of the largest vessels can steam up on either side for the purpose of exchanging or unloading car-goes and can lift fifty tons at one time. The machinery is set in motion by elec-tricity. There is another crane in use in Germany which is called the floating crane It is built on a large, massive flatboat and is easily moved from place to place at will. These are used principally in the construc-tion of dry docks.

PROF. GORE APPOINTED.

Siam's Commissioner General for St. Louis Exposition.

ST. LOUIS, May 20 .- The State Department at Washington has been notified by the Siamese minister, Akharaj Varadhara, of the appointment of Prof. Jas. Howard Gore of the Columbian University, Washington. D. C., to the position of commissioner general of the Siamese government for the St. Louis exposition.

Prof. Gore has written President Francis: 'It is our purpose to erect a reproduction of one of the most striking buildings in Siam. I shall come to St. Louis with the plans at the earliest date practicable, and push the work to a speedy completion."

A site for the Pennsylvania building has BEARS DEPRESS PRICES

COTTON MARKET OPENED AMID EXCITEMENT.

Bulls Had Everything Their Own Way for a While, but Finally

Lost Ground.

NEW YORK, May 20.-The cotton market opened amid a rush of excitement, with the New Orleans bull again personally directing operations. The situation now, according to current gossip, has resolved itself into a struggle for supremacy between the New Orleans leader on the one hand and a combination of large interests on the other, headed by the leader of the late New England bull clique and prominent exporting people of Philadelphia. The former stands for still further advances, while the latter are fighting tooth and nail to check the advance, with the smaller operators either 'tailing" behind their chosen leaders or attempting to scalp fractional advantages as first one side and then the other shall at-

tain temporary ascendancy. This morning the bulls were favored by the Liverpool cables, which reported further sensational gains, while the bears were encouraged by the favorable weather, good private crop accounts and a continued vol-ume of the movement. But at the opening the bulls carried all before them, and first prices were at an advance of 2a14 points, with the late months showing the greatest strength. Trading was tremendously active and warehouses were overloaded with buying orders, mostly for covering new crop

After the call May sold to 11.77, July to 11.35 and August to 11.03, these being net 8a13 points higher on the old crop, while the new crop options advanced net 12 to 17 points, with September selling at 9.90, October at 9.48 and December at 9.31. At this level realizing became market. this level realizing became more or less general in the near crop months, while the old crop bears continued hammering the near positions vigorously and values began to give way slowly and stubbornly at first, with frequent rallies, but midday found the market 13a18 points below the best of the morning on July and August, while the new crop had lost 10a13 points of its advance. May was comparatively quiet and neglected, showing little change.

WEST POINT RESERVATION.

Plans for Comprehensive Improvements Submitted.

The Secretary of War is informed that plans for the comprehensive improvement of the West Point military reservation under the appropriation act of last year have been submitted by the ten representative architects invited to submit competitive designs for the improvements. These designs will be passed upon by a jury appointed by Secretary Root to advise him as to the relative merits of the designs. Under the law the projected improvements are subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

jury is composed of Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., retired; Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy, and Messrs. George B. Post, V Cook and Cass Gilbert. The last named are eminent architects and selected by the ten competing architects. The jury is now in session at the West Point Military Academy.

NATIONAL SAENGERFEST.

The Prairie and Topeka May Be Sent to

Baltimore. It is announced at the Navy Department that the cruisers Prairie and Topeka, now conducting experiments in wireless telegraphy in Chesapeake bay, will probably be sent to Baltimore to represent the navy on the occasion of the National Saengerfest on the 1st proximo. Ex-Representative Wachter of Baltimore recently requested Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, to honor the occasion with the presence of two battle ships, but the department has found it impracticable to comply with that request, none of the bat-tle ships being available for that purpose.

smaller warships. TO COUNT THE BONDS.

It was therefore found necessary to select

Work.

Ellis H. Roberts, United States treasurer,

Committee of Seven Detailed to Do the

who is responsible for every dollar and every bond in the treasury of the country, has ordered a detailed count of the bonds in the bond vault of the Treasury Department. A committee of seven persons has been appointed to make the count and the committee has begun the work, which will probably take five or six weeks, inasmuch as much care and time are necessary in going thoroughly over all the bonds, coupor and registered, in possession of the treas-urer. The bond vault contains all the bonds, mostly those of the United States, that are held by the treasurer in trust for national banks as security for either cir culation of the banks or public moneys de posited with them. There are in the vaults about \$362,960,000 of government bonds held as security for the circulation of national banks and about \$156,500,000 held as security for government money deposited with the banks. In addition, the treasurer holds about \$36,000,000 bonds of the Central Pacific railway to secure the payment of notes given by the railway to the treasury in settlement of the claims of the United States. These notes were given off monthly. There are likewise some trust funds belonging to the various departments held in the vaults.

Treasurer Roberts said today that there was no particular reason to make the count except to exercise the proper caution and diligence in a matter of such responsibility. There has been no full count of the con-tents of the big vault since Treasurer Roberts took charge of his office six years ago. At that time all the money and all the bonds in every vault in the treasury were counted. Partial counts have since been made, but none of them thorough

Rules for War Games.

Maj. George F. E. Harrison, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., and Lieut. Mark L. Bristol. U. S. N., late flag secretary, North Atlantic fleet, have been designated to formulate rules for the joint army and navy war games, to take place in the vicinity of Portland, Me., in the coming summer

The Collier Ajax. The big collier Ajax has arrived at Balti-

nore to take on a large cargo of coal which she is to convey by way of the Mediterra-nean sea to China for the use of the vessels of the Asiatic station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

and the Worden at Annapolis.

The Rainbow has sailed from Cavite for Yokohama.

Personal Mention.

The cheapest, quickest and easiest way to convey useful information to the citizens of any community is by the use of the columns of a widely circulated local newspaper, like The Evening Star.

Celebrating One Hundred Years of Statehood.

JOY IN CHILLICOTHE

PROMINENT SONS OF THE BUCK-EYE LAND PRESENT.

Medallion of the First Governor Presented to the County-Notable

Historical Addresses.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, May 20.-The centennial of Ohio's statehood was celebrated here today and will continue tomorrow with all the ceremony made possible by the in-

habitants of this "ancient metropolis." The state, through the general assembly, made an appropriation and placed the Ohio Historical and Archaeolgoical Society in charge as an executive committee to act for the state centennial committee, which is composed of Governor Nash, General J. Warren Keifer, General Charles M. Anderson, General James Barnett, General B. R. Cowen, Davis S. Gray, R. W. Manly and Rush R. Sloane, but the "heat and burden" of the day of preparation fell upon Chillicothe. No detail of arrangement has been overlooked, and the city welcomes with the loving hospitality of a proud mother the children who flock to the ancient home.

The two days' program consists of ad-dresses on historical topics, to be delivered in a great tent in the city park, a civic parade tomorrow afternoon and a display of fireworks tomorrow night

The Decorations. The decorations are the most tasteful.

The most striking feature is a court of col-

umns, set in double rows along Paint street from Main to the park. They are made to resemble white marble-a cylindric shaft set on a square pedestal and surmounted by a spire at a height of twenty-one and one-half feet. These columns are each decorat-ed by shields and flags and spreading eagles, forming a most charming picture. Three graceful arches at prominent points, also tastefully decorated, add a novel dignity to the scene. Everywhere along the streets floats the American flag, which, when the state was bern, was the emblem of a brave but struggling people beginning a mighty task, but now the ensign of a powerful leader among the nations.

Today's Exercises.

At 9 a. m. today the first public act of the celebration took place in the common pleas court room, where a plaster medallion of Edward Tiffin, Ohlo's first governor, was

presented to the county. Miss Anna Cook, a great granddaughter of the governor, unveiled the tablet and Archibald Mayo made the presentation address. Following came the set programfor the day. Governor Nash presided. Mayor Yaple made the address of welcome, and General J. Warren Keifer responded for the historical society. Then followed the historical addresses by Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, Prof. Martin B. Andrews of Marietta, Judge Rush R. Sloane of Sandusky, Judge M. M. Granger, formerly of the Ohio supreme court; General Thomas M. Ander-son, Murat Halstead, former Governor Jas. E. Campbell of New York, Senator Foraker

FORAKER FOR ROOSEVELT.

and General Charles H. Grosvenor.

Ohio Senator Outspoken for Renomination of the President. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 20 .- Senator J. B. Foraker is out in an interview in which he refers in scathing terms to interviews by John R. Mallory and State Senator Patterson, in which they hold that the Ohio state republican convention should not indorse President Roosevelt for the nomination next year. He says the Ohio republicans did this for Sherman and for McKinley, and while Roosevelt is not an Ohio man, as they were, he is the most popular man in the United States today, he has risen fully to the requirements of the office. and while he has been quick on the trigger sometimes, he has never been quicker than

the popular demand called for.

For Ohio to hang back while other states are indorsing the President for next year would put the state in bad grace. The intimation by Mallory and Patterson that possibly next year President Roosevelt may e a "dead one" he rebukes in the stronges

GEN. GORDON BETTER.

Will Probably Preside Over the Confederate Reunion.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20 .- The second day's work at the confederate reunion was somewhat belated this morning and at the hour set for the commencement of the proceedings but few of the delegates and of the reunion officials were in attendance

The discussion regarding the city for the next reunion took tangible form today. Louisville, Chattanooga, Savannah and St. Louis are all mentioned. Louisville's delegation is working hard and just at the present seems to have a little the best of it. Two years ago at Memphis when Louisville was after the convention it seemed to have the best chance until the vote was taken and Dallas won out, so that the situation today cannot be taken as an accurate prediction of the final vote.

It was announced this morning by Adjutant General Mickle that Gen. Gordon's health was in a large measure restored, and that he would in all probability preside over the remaining sessions of the reunion.

General Gordon upon entering the hall tion of affection and the veterans promptly charged upon him, for the purpose of shaking hands. But for the efforts of General Lee and General Mickle they would have overwhelmed him today as they

did yesterday.

The report of the historical committee recounted the work done during the last year with the object of securing an impartial record of the attitude of the south during the war and gave the names of several publications which the committee declared had not done full justice to the south and against which the committee desired to protest. The report was adopted without dissent. General Gordon introduced W. P. Lane of Texas, who in behalf of the Sons of Veterans presented the greetings of that

GREAT FIRE AT MANILA.

The Marcellus has arrived at Santiago Two Thousand Houses in the Tondo District Burned.

organization to the veterans.

MANILA, May 20.-Two thousand native houses have been destroyed by fire in the Tondo district of Manila. About 8,000 per-Mr. Seymour Eaton, president of the Booklovers' Library, sails for Europe on the steamer Cedric on Friday next, sestimated at 2,000,000 pesos.